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Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 21 March 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of February 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter as a document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-29277 (E) 130412 200412

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Annex to the identical letters dated 21 March 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 February 2012	1035	Two Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence at coordinates Q:138824-N:147060 opposite the Lebanese observation point of Wazzani by some two metres for approximately 15 minutes.
7 February 2012	1410 1510	The Israeli enemy combed the area around the Summaqah position with medium-weapons fire.
8 February 2012	0025 0235	With a view to closing the road to the Blue Line that passes through a minefield, Israeli enemy forces rolled out some 40 metres of concertina wire at UTM coordinates Q:737280-N:681298, near point TP36 in the vicinity of the Blue Line at Udaysah.
12 February 2012	1140	An Israeli patrol comprising four Merkava tanks and nine individuals drove up to the technical fence opposite the Hassan Gate on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba. Three of them opened a gate in the fence and, passing through it, went some 20 metres in the direction of the area with regard to which Lebanon maintains a claim, taking up combat positions facing Lebanese territory. At about 1200 hours, they left in the direction of occupied territory.
16 February 2012	1910	An Israeli enemy patrol in the occupied town of Ghajar directed 12.7mm weapons towards the Lebanese Army position of Tallat Wazzani.
18 February 2012	1545	An Israeli enemy patrol directed a 12.7mm weapon mounted on one of its vehicles towards soldiers at the Lebanese Army checkpoint of Udaysah.
24 February 2012	1015	While moving from the position of Ya'ra to the position of South Duhayrah, an Israeli enemy patrol directed abuse towards personnel at the Lebanese Army position of Duhayrah.
	1925	Two Israeli enemy soldiers directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army observation post of Fatimah Gate.
25 February 2012	0825	A member Israeli enemy patrol at the Fatimah Gate directed obscene gestures and insults and abuse in Arabic towards a young Lebanese woman in the Kafr Killa garden.
	1400	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol at Fatimah Gate directed abuse and insults at a Lebanese Army patrol in the area.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 February 2012	1140	Some 30 Israeli enemy soldiers, divided into three groups, went on ground patrol between the Jabal Shahl and Birkat Naqqar without crossing the line of withdrawal. At 1205 hours, they departed into occupied territory.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 February 2012	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1420	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1520 hours on 3 February over Kafr Killa.
	2255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0305 hours on 3 February over Naqurah.
3 February 2012	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1735 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0930	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0935	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1100 hours over Rumaysh.
	1840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1915 hours.
4 February 2012	1519	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1821 hours.
	1754	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2313 hours.
	2130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2138 hours.
5 February 2012	0555	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1207 hours.
	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0300 hours on 6 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1215 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1230	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1345 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1237	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 February 2012	0413	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1335 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1330 hours over Naqurah.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1255 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1335 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0855	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut, the Shuf, Juniyah and Wata al-Jawz before leaving at 1500 hours over Naqurah.
	0900	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before departing at 1000 hours over Naqurah.
7 February 2012	0945	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1025 hours.
	1945	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1948 hours.
8 February 2012	0934	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1020 hours.
9 February 2012	1410	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
11 February 2012	1210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0640 hours on 12 February over Rumaysh.
12 February 2012	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
	0925	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 1920 hours over Naqurah.
13 February 2012	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Rumaysh.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa, the South and the North before leaving at 0040 hours on 14 February over Rumaysh.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1725 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1110	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1210 hours.
	1315	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1330 hours.
	2005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese aircraft, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 0650 hours on 14 February over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese aircraft, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, the Bekaa and the North before leaving at 1410 hours on 14 February over Naqurah.
14 February 2012	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese aircraft, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1425 hours over Naqurah.
15 February 2012	0826	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0838 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1350 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 February 2012	1337	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1522 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1500	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1645 hours.
20 February 2012	0359	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1649 hours.
	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1853 hours.
	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1815 hours over Naqurah.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut before leaving at 1505 hours over Naqurah.
	1213	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1330 hours over Naqurah.
21 February 2012	1002	Eight Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, two entering over Kafr Killa and six over the occupied Shab'a Farms area. They all circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0750 hours on 22 February over Kafr Killa.
	1415	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, four entering over Kafr Killa and two over Naqurah. They all circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
22 February 2012	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1955 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Bekaa and the North before leaving at 1350 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1740 hours over Rumaysh.
23 February 2012	1155	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1345 hours.
	2310	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0610 hours on 24 February over Naqurah.
24 February 2012	1000	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1041 hours.
25 February 2012	1120	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1205 hours.
26 February 2012	0945	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1005 hours.
	1020	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1025 hours.
	1040	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1045 hours.
27 February 2012	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	0940	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Beirut and the South before leaving at 0615 hours on 28 February over Rumaysh.
	2025	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2100 hours.
	2130	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2135 hours.
	2140	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2150 hours.
	2210	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2220 hours.
	2235	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2240 hours.
28 February 2012	0810	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0940 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0940	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0945 hours.
	1155	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1200 hours.
	1240	The Israeli enemy airforce violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1245 hours.

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 38
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Declaration of the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA V), held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on 26 and 27 March 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 38, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sirodjidin **Aslov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-29335 (E) 200412

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Annex to the letter dated 10 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration of the Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA V)

A Result-oriented Partnership for Promoting Regional Integration, Stability and Prosperity

Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 26 and 27 March 2012

The Fifth Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (RECCA V) met in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, on 26 and 27 March 2012 to further develop and consolidate cooperation and partnership towards promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and in the region. Inaugurated by His Excellency Emomali Rahmon, President of the Republic of Tajikistan, His Excellency Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, His Excellency Mahmud Ahmadinejad, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and His Excellency Asef Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Conference was co-chaired by His Excellency Hamrokhon Zarifi, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Tajikistan and His Excellency Zalmai Rassoul, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. High-level delegations and senior representatives from over 70 States and organizations took part in this historically significant gathering.

The participating States and organizations,

Thanking the Republic of Tajikistan for hosting and co-chairing this important gathering,

Appreciating the active participation of all States and organizations present at the Conference,

Reaffirming the commitments made by Afghanistan's neighbours on 22 December 2002 in the framework of the Kabul Declaration on Good Neighbourly Relations,

Acknowledging Afghanistan's central role as a thoroughfare of trade, transit, transport, investment and culture in the heart of Asia, and *expressing* unflinching support to the people and Government of Afghanistan to achieve peace, stability and socio-economic progress,

Commending Afghanistan's considerable progress towards peace, stability, democratization, socio-economic development and reconciliation during the last 10 years, and *expressing* support for further steps towards the full realization of these objectives,

Emphasizing that the Dushanbe Conference builds on the enduring nature of the commitments made during the previous four meetings of the Regional Economic Cooperation Conference on Afghanistan (Kabul, 2005; New Delhi, 2006; Islamabad, 2009; Istanbul, 2010),

Affirming that regional economic cooperation and integration can help exploit and develop the long-term economic potential of Afghanistan and mitigate the economic consequences of the gradual withdrawal of international combat troops in the wake of the ongoing Transition Process in Afghanistan,

Welcoming the success of the 2 November 2011 Istanbul Conference for Afghanistan: Security and Cooperation in the Heart of Asia and its outcome, the Istanbul Process on Regional Security and Cooperation for a Secure and Stable Afghanistan, and *anticipating* the follow-up Ministerial Conference to be held in Kabul on 14 June 2012, as well as its relevant preparatory processes,

Welcoming the commitment of the United Nations and its programmes in the region to play an active and contributing role in the implementation of the outcomes of RECCA V,

Acknowledging the need to further advance and consolidate, in the framework of a pragmatic, outcome-oriented, time-bound and measureable approach, the goals of confidence-building, peacemaking, security, socio-economic advancement, human betterment, trade expansion, foreign investment and resource mobilization in the region,

Welcoming the commitments made at the 5 December 2011 Bonn International Conference on Afghanistan, and the enduring strong international support demonstrated for Afghanistan's continued progress towards stability and development, including during the Transformation Decade of 2015-2024,

Reaffirming their commitment to collectively combat the menaces of terrorism, extremism, transnational organized crime and illicit narcotics production and trafficking,

Recognizing that the multifaceted challenges of globalization and regional integration, as well as traditional and non-traditional issues threatening national and human security, require a more coherent and well-coordinated response at the regional level,

Noting with satisfaction the benefits of open bilateral and multilateral relationships forged between Afghanistan and its regional and international partners over the last decade,

Appreciating the progress made in expanding cooperation across the region during the last decade in the areas of political stability and security, trade and investment, economy and infrastructure, information and communications, strengthening society and culture and human resource development,

Expressing strong conviction that regional partnerships towards advancing economic cooperation and integration, regional connectivity, free and fair trade, joint investments and creation of a favourable regional business environment would further promote growth and development, raise living standards of the people throughout the region and provide further dynamic benefits and synergies to the region and the world in the long term,

Declaring that core, coordinated economic and development strategies at national levels should support the overall regional integration vision,

Drawing attention to the issues of Afghan refugees and appreciating the assistance extended to them by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan's other neighbouring States,

Emphasizing regional ownership and leadership of the work towards comprehensive regional connectivity and its importance in promoting region-wide confidence, prosperity and integration,

Underlining the vast potential for regional cooperation in new and emerging areas of common interest, including tourism, education, health, science and technology, non-traditional security issues, agriculture and forestry, energy, telecommunication, industry, environment and regional and international issues,

Hereby reiterate their determination to promote lasting confidence and partnership for the purpose of securing peace, stability and socio-economic progress in Afghanistan and in the region, and concur as follows:

I. Principles of cooperation

Cooperation between Afghanistan and its RECCA partners is based on:

(a) Adherence to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(b) Adherence to international law as applicable;

(c) Respect for each other's national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;

(d) Adherence to the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States;

(e) Promotion of a multifaceted cooperation and regional integration strategy based on mutual trust, benefit, equality and dialogue.

II. Projects and policy priorities for promoting cooperation

Informed by the three themes of RECCA V, the participants discussed the measures towards the time-bound achievement of the goals contained in this Declaration and stated their commitment to take serious and measurable steps towards the implementation of the following priority projects, some of which have been under consideration of regional programmes and organizations.

A. Development through building infrastructure

Railways

1. Components:

(a) Completion of Kolkhozobod-Panji Poyen (Tajikistan, 50 km) and Shir Khan Bandar-Kunduz (Afghanistan, 75 km) (1435 mm gauge);

(b) Completion of Jalalabad-Torkham (Afghanistan, 75 km)-Landi Kutal (Pakistan, 23 km) (1435 mm gauge and 1676 mm gauge, respectively);

(c) Completion of Chaman (Pakistan)-Spinboldak (Afghanistan) (1676 mm gauge, 11.5 km) — Phase I and Spinboldak to Kandahar-Phase II;

(d) Completion of the Fourth Phase of Khaf-Herat (Sangon-Herat) (Iran, 81 km) — Shamtegh-Herat (Afghanistan, 124 km) (1435 mm gauge) extending to Chah Bahar;

(e) Completion of Atamyrat-Imomnazar (Turkmenistan, 90 km) and Aqina-Andkhoy-Shiberghan (Afghanistan, 108 km) (1520 mm gauge);

(f) Completion of the feasibility study and beginning of construction on the Shiberghan-Mazar-i-Sharif-Kunduz (367 km) line (1435 mm gauge).

Highways

2. Rehabilitation of Salang tunnel (2.86 km) and construction of bypass (Pul-e-Matak-Shibar-Doshi, 275 km).

3. Upgrading and completion of the second lane of the Kabul-Jabul Siraj Highway (52 km) and completion of at least 150 km of the East-West Corridor.

4. Completion of a segment of at least 100 km of 253 km of the Afghanistan Ring Road (between Armalek and Ghormach).

Energy

5. TAPI [Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India gas pipeline]: Completion of financing arrangement, selection of transporter and operator; construction work under way by 2014.

6. Completion of Afghanistan Regional Electric Grid:

(a) Construction of 500 kV Transmission Line from Mary to Atamyrat (Turkmenistan, 300 km)-Andkhoy (Afghanistan, 42 km);

(b) Construction of 500 kV Transmission Line Andkhoy-Mazar-i-Sharif-Puli Khumri-Kabul;

(c) Construction of 500 kV Transmission Line Sangtuda (Tajikistan)-Puli Khumri (Afghanistan).

7. Completion of the CASA-1000 Project:

(a) Construction of 500 kV AC Transmission Line from Datka (Kyrgyzstan) to Khojand (Tajikistan) — 470 km;

(b) Construction of 500 kV DC Transmission Line Sangtuda (Tajikistan, 117 km)-Kabul-Torkham (Afghanistan, 562 km)-Peshawar (Pakistan, 71 km) with a capacity of 1300 MW.

8. Construction of Kokcha multi-purpose dam (450 MW capacity).

9. Construction of the Afghanistan-Tajikistan Gas Pipeline (ATGP) (Sheberghan-Mazar-i-Sharif-Hayratan-Kaldar-Aywaj-Kolkhozobod (235 km in Afghanistan and 110 km in Tajikistan).

B. Human resource development, vocational training, labour market facilitation

10. Establishment of a technical vocational training centre in Tajikistan for Afghanistan and the region (in the areas of mining, railways, construction, operation, maintenance, disaster risk management, health care, etc.), and continuation/expansion of other vocational training programmes in relevant sectors, as requested by Afghanistan.

11. Improvement of regional labour markets and facilitating skilled labour exchange at the regional level, including productive reintegration of Afghan refugees living in neighbouring countries.

12. Capacity-building for the establishment of joint ventures between entrepreneurs in industrial, extractive, agricultural and other sectors between Afghanistan and regional countries.

C. Investment, trade, transit and border management

13. Development of cross-border economic zones for mutual investment activities between Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

14. Harmonization and simplification of customs' procedures, including the use of single window and interoperable national paperless trade systems.

15. Transit-transport agreements with neighbouring countries connecting Central Asia with the South Asian Free Trade Agreement Area through Afghanistan.

D. Regional disaster risk management and rehabilitation

16. Establishment and operationalization of a Regional Disaster Management Centre with the following purposes: (1) installing early warning systems; (2) developing and implementing risk-reducing preventive measures; (3) rehabilitation of affected areas and populations; (4) providing support and capacity-building for National Disaster Management authorities; and (5) other necessary measures.

E. Regional fibre-optic connectivity

17. Connecting Afghanistan's fibre-optic system with regional fibre-optic systems.

III. Final dispositions

The participants extend broad support for the above projects with the purpose of studying them further to make possible concrete progress in financing and implementation in the short and medium term.

International financial institutions and development banks are especially called upon to take a liberal approach to financing such regionally beneficial projects.

The participants reiterate the importance of nominating RECCA Focal Points (at the senior official level) and request them to be communicated to the RECCA Secretariat by 1 July 2012.

The participants decided to commemorate, in December 2012, the 10th anniversary of the Kabul Declaration on Good Neighbourly Relations to further strengthen relations between Afghanistan and its neighbours through developing result-oriented strategies and policies for a more comprehensive and forward-looking partnership.

The RECCA V participants once again thank the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for extending exemplary hospitality to the delegates and making excellent arrangements for the Conference.

The participants took note of the multiple interests expressed by Afghanistan's friends and partner States, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, to host the next RECCA meeting.

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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 11 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter dated 21 March 2012 from H.E. Minas A. Hadjimichael addressed to you (A/66/751-S/2012/173), I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 1 December 2011 to 29 February 2012, as follows.

On 1 December 2011, two F-16, two F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice.

On 2 December 2011, four F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice.

On 5 December 2011, two F-16 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 6 December 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 7 December 2011, two F-16, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 12 December 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 13 December 2011, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

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On 14 December 2011, one CN-235, two Cougar and four Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 15 December 2011, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 16 December 2011, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 21 December 2011, one C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 22 December 2011, two F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 24 and 26 December 2011, three CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 27 December 2011, two CN-235, two F-16 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 28 December 2011, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 29 December 2011, one C-160, one CN-235 and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 31 December 2011, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 3 January 2012, one C-650 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 4 January 2012, one C-160 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 6 and 7 January 2012, one C-130, one PA-42, one C-650 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 9 January 2012, two S-70 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 10 January 2012, one CN-235 and five F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 11 January 2012, one CN-235, one C-160, one B-200 and two S-70 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations eight times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus eight times.

On 12 January 2012, one CN-25 and two S-70 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 13 January 2012, one CN-235, two S-70 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 16 January 2012, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 17 January 2012, one GLF-5, three CN-235, one Cougar and four Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 18 January 2012, one CN-235 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 19 January 2012, two F-16, two CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 20 January 2012, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 23 January 2012, one Cessna and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 24 January 2012, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 26 January 2012, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 29 January 2012, one GLF-5 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 31 January 2012, four Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 1 February 2012, one C-130 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 2 February 2012, one CN-235, three Cougar, two B-200 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 4 February 2012, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 6 February 2012, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 8 February 2012, one Cougar, one B-200 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 9 February 2012, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 10 February 2012, one CN-235 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 13 February 2012, one C-130 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 14 February 2012, one Cougar, one CN-235 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 15 February 2012, one Cougar, two CN-235 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations six times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus six times.

On 16 February 2012, one CN-235 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 20 February 2012, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 21 February 2012, three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 22 February 2012, four F-16, two CN-235 and one B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 23 February 2012, two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 24 and 27 February 2012, one Cougar and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 28 February 2012, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 29 February 2012, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing violations by Turkey of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and call for their immediate cessation.

Such systematic abuses by Turkey of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus blatantly violate international law and air traffic regulations and seriously compromise international aviation safety in the greater region. This is particularly disconcerting in the context of the recent military threats by Turkey against Cyprus, related to activity in my country's Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as recent statements by high-level Turkish officials threatening annexation of the occupied part of Cyprus.

We would like to reiterate our call to the Government of Turkey to abide by the Charter of the United Nations and its international obligations and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all Member States of the United Nations.

The persistence of the above-mentioned violations is particularly counterproductive at the present juncture of negotiations in search of a just, lasting and peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. In this context, we reiterate our call to the Government of Turkey to act constructively in support of efforts aimed at reaching a viable solution to the Cyprus problem, in accordance with the agreed basis for such a solution, endorsed by numerous Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nicholas **Emiliou**